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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (c)
Macroeconomic policy questions: external debt crisis and development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/203 of 23 December 2003, 59/223 of 22 December 2004, 60/187 of 22 December 2005 and 61/188 of 20 December 2006 on external debt crisis and development,

Recalling also the International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome,[1] which recognizes sustainable debt financing as an important element for mobilizing resources for public and private investment,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted on 8 September 2000,[2]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[3]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Concerned that many developing countries are still facing difficulties in finding a durable solution to meeting their external debt-servicing obligations, which adversely affect sustainable development, despite certain improvements in the external debt situation of some developing countries,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See resolution 60/1.

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Recognizing that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative have enabled heavily indebted poor countries to increase their expenditures on health, education and other social services while expressing concern that the Initiatives may not provide adequate resources to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, emphasizing in this regard the need to ensure that debt relief is in addition to and not a replacement for other sources of financing,

Stressing the importance of addressing the challenges of those heavily indebted poor countries that are facing difficulties in reaching the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and expressing concern that some heavily indebted poor countries continue to face substantial debt burdens and need to avoid rebuilding unsustainable debt burdens after reaching the completion point under the Initiative,

Emphasizing the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve national development goals and the need for countries to direct financial resources freed through debt relief, including in particular through debt reduction and debt cancellation, towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that countries should direct those financial resources freed through debt relief, in particular through debt reduction and cancellation, towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Convinced that enhanced market access for goods and services of export interest to developing countries contributes significantly to debt sustainability in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Emphasizes* the special importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development;

3. *Also emphasizes* that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations;

4. *Reiterates* that debt sustainability depends on a confluence of many factors at the international and national levels, emphasizes that country-specific circumstances and the impact of external shocks should be taken into account in debt sustainability analyses, underscores the fact that no single indicator should be used to make definitive judgements about debt sustainability, and, in this regard, while acknowledging the need to use transparent and comparable indicators, invites

[4] A/62/151.

the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in their assessment of debt sustainability, to take into account fundamental changes caused by, inter alia, natural disasters, conflicts and changes in global growth prospects or in the terms of trade, especially for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as by developments in financial markets, especially those of the developed countries and their impact on financial stability in developing countries, and to continue to provide information on this issue using existing cooperation forums, including those involving Member States;

5. *Underlines* the fact that the long-term sustainability of debt depends, inter alia, on the economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources and export prospects of debtor countries and, hence, on the creation of an enabling international environment conducive to development, progress in following sound macroeconomic policies, transparent and effective regulatory frameworks and success in overcoming structural development problems;

6. *Notes* the progress under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative,[5] and calls for its full and timely implementation and the provision of additional resources to ensure that the financial capacity of the international financial institutions is not reduced;

7. *Emphasizes* in this regard that debt relief does not replace other sources of financing;

8. *Urges* donors to ensure that their commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative is additional to existing aid flows, and underlines that full compensation by donors on the basis of fair burden-sharing for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative costs of relevant financial institutions is essential and expresses concern at the slow completion rate of the debt relief process;

9. *Notes with concern* that, in spite of the progress achieved, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability, stresses the importance of promoting responsible borrowing and lending and the need to help those countries to manage their borrowing and to avoid a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through the use of grants and concessional loans, acknowledges the important role of the joint Debt Sustainability Framework of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for low-income countries but calls for continued review of the Framework, and encourages the full engagement of borrower Governments in formulating and adapting sustainability criteria to their specific circumstances with the requisite degree of public scrutiny and informed debate;

10. *Reiterates* its invitation to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to keep the overall implications of the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries under review, calls for more transparency and greater objectivity in the computation of the country policy and institutional assessments

[5] Debt relief under the two initiatives is expected to reduce the debt stocks of the 29 heavily indebted poor countries that have reached the decision point by almost 90 per cent. "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) — Status of Implementation", prepared by the staffs of the International Development Association and the International Monetary Fund (August 2006).

and for increased cooperation with other development partners and consideration of additional methodologies in conducting those assessments, and takes note of the disclosure of the country performance ratings of the International Development Association that form part of the framework, and calls for more voice and participation of developing countries in the governance of the Bretton Woods institutions which is critical for a more effective and development-friendly framework for institutional assessment and debt sustainability analysis;

11. *Welcomes* and encourages the efforts of the heavily indebted poor countries, calls upon them to continue to strengthen their domestic policies and economic management, and to create a domestic environment conducive to private-sector development, economic growth and poverty reduction, including a stable macroeconomic framework, transparent and accountable systems of public finance, a sound business climate and a predictable investment climate, and in this regard invites creditors, both private and public who are not yet fully participating in debt relief initiatives to substantially increase their participation in the delivery of debt relief, and invites the international financing institutions and the donor community to continue to provide adequate and sufficiently concessional financing;

12. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the consideration of additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries;

13. *Encourages* the Paris Club, in dealing with the debt of low- and middle-income debtor countries that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative to take into account their medium-term debt sustainability in addition to their financing gaps, and takes note with appreciation of the Evian approach of the Paris Club in providing terms of debt relief tailored to the specific needs of debtor countries while preserving debt cancellation for heavily indebted poor countries;

14. *Stresses* the need for comprehensive solutions to the debt problems of middle-income developing countries, which are also facing growing debt burdens but are excluded from the Multilateral Debt Relief and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries processes, to help them to meet their development needs, including their financial, technical and technological requirements;

15. *Notes with concern* that the current debt sustainability framework used to analyse the debt situation of middle-income countries focuses mostly on medium-term debt dynamics and is not adequate to address solvency issues, calls for supplementing this framework with other tools suitable for analysing solvency issues and emphasizes the need to develop debt resolution approaches that focus more on long-term sustainability rather than on intermediate targets;

16. *Notes* that low- and middle-income developing countries that are not included in existing debt relief initiatives also face special constraints in mobilizing

the resources needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and in this respect, should benefit more from international development assistance;

17. *Also stresses* the need to consider, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative as well as the exploration of innovative mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries, and underlines that this should be achieved in a way that does not detract from official development assistance resources, while maintaining the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions;

18. *Invites* creditors and debtors to further explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed basis, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including "Debt for Equity in Millennium Development Goal Projects";

19. *Stresses* the need to continue to take effective measures to address the debt problems of the least developed countries, including through cancellation of the multilateral and bilateral debt owed to public and private creditors;

20. *Invites* donor countries, taking into account country-specific debt sustainability analyses, to continue their efforts to increase bilateral grants to developing countries, which could contribute to debt sustainability in the medium to long term, and recognizes the need for countries to be able to invest, inter alia, in health and education while maintaining debt sustainability;

21. *Notes* the current turmoil in financial markets linked to non-transparent financial products, expresses concern at the potential negative consequences of such products on the development efforts of developing countries and stresses the need for greater transparency in such financial products;

22. *Notes* that credit rating agencies play an important role in determining countries' access to international capital markets and the cost of such borrowing; moreover, recent events show that credit rating agencies can affect financial stability even when they rate private debt instruments, and, in this regard, calls upon the international financial and banking institutions to enhance the transparency and accountability of risk rating mechanisms, and stresses that risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters;

23. *Welcomes* the efforts of, and calls upon the international community to provide flexibility, and stresses the need to continue those efforts in helping post-conflict developing countries, especially those that are heavily indebted and poor, to achieve initial reconstruction for economic and social development;

24. *Calls upon* creditors to provide flexibility to developing countries affected by natural disasters so as to allow them to address their debt concerns;

25. *Welcomes further* the efforts of and calls upon the international community to support institutional capacity-building in developing countries for the management of financial assets and liabilities and to enhance sustainable debt management as an integral part of national development strategies;

26. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, in cooperation with the regional

commissions, development banks and other relevant multilateral financial institutions and stakeholders, to intensify cooperation in respect of capacity-building activities in developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability;

27. *Invites* donor countries to continue their efforts to increase financial support in respect of capacity-building activities for developing countries in the area of debt management and debt sustainability, in particular those undertaken by the United Nations system;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States and the United Nations system and invites the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those related to the question of the external debt problems of developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "External debt crisis and development".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 59 (c)
Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation for development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 60/212 of 22 December 2005, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 and other resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 49/96 of 19 December 1994 on a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation, welcoming the support expressed for the convening of a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation, and recognizing the increased role undertaken by the United Nations to support activities in economic cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling the Declaration of the South Summit[3] and Havana Programme of Action,[4] adopted by the first South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Havana from 12 to 14 April 2000, the Doha Declaration,[5] and Doha Plan of Action,[6] adopted by the second South Summit of the Group of 77, held in Doha from 12 to 16 June 2005,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/55/74, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] A/60/111, annex I.

[6] Ibid., annex II.

07-55480 (E) 221007

the Marrakech Declaration on South-South Cooperation,[7] and Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation,[8] adopted on the occasion of the High-level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 16 to 19 December 2003, and other high-level follow-up conferences, which accorded South-South cooperation high priority in order for developing countries to meet new development challenges,

Taking note with appreciation of the launching of the third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries as an important instrument through which to stimulate South-South cooperation,

Taking note of the outcome of the first African Conference on Human Development held on 6 and 7 April 2007 in Rabat, Morocco, and noting the generous offer of the Government of Gabon to host the second African Conference on Human Development in Libreville in 2009,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its fifteenth session and the decisions taken at that session;[9]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[10]

3. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

4. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

5. *Encourages* the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through triangular cooperation;

6. *Encourages* the initiatives and arrangements, including public-private mechanisms, undertaken in the efforts to enhance cooperation between developing countries, including, inter alia, in the areas of the fight against poverty and hunger, access to information and communications technology, science and technology, culture, health, education and human development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultations with Member States, to take concrete measures to further strengthen the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, so as to enable it to carry out its full responsibilities, in particular through the mobilization of resources for the advancement of South-South cooperation including through triangular cooperation;

8. *Recognizes* the need to further assess the progress made by the United Nations development system in its support to South-South cooperation, particularly through the provision of resources for South-South cooperation, and mobilization of technical and financial resources for triangular cooperation, as well as the increased

[7] A/58/683, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/62/39).

[10] A/62/295.

use of South-South cooperation modalities in the work of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies in order to widen the impact and spread of South-South cooperation;

9. *Also recognizes* the need to mobilize additional resources for enhancing South-South cooperation, and in this context invites the donor community including Member States to contribute generously to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, in accordance with its resolution 57/263 of 20 December 2002;

10. *Reaffirms* that regular resources will continue to fund the activities of the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, and encourages the Special Unit to explore and undertake intensive, innovative and additional resource mobilization initiatives to attract more resources, both financial and in kind, to supplement regular resources and other funds for activities involving South-South cooperation;

11. *Encourages* all Member States to deepen, intensify and enhance South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation, in all its aspects, as a continuing and vital process undertaken to help meet the challenges facing the countries of the South, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in post-conflict and crisis situations;

12. *Decides* to convene a high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1] no later than the first half of 2009 and requests that the President of the General Assembly entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation to undertake the necessary consultations in order to prepare for the proposed conference;

13. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Argentina to host the high-level United Nations conference on South-South cooperation;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 59 (b)
Operational activities for development: triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995, 52/203 of 18 December 1997, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, 53/192 of 15 December 1998, 56/201 of 21 December 2001 and 59/250 of 22 December 2004, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/7 of 20 July 2005 and 2006/14 of 26 July 2006 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming also the need to ensure, in a coherent and timely manner, the full implementation of all the elements of its resolutions 44/211, 47/199, 50/120, 53/192, 56/201 and 59/250, and the parts of its resolution 52/12 B, relevant to operational activities for development, which should be considered as an integral part of the present resolution,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 and 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

07-55634 (E) 251007

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000,[1] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, offer a framework for planning, reviewing and assessing the activities of the United Nations for development,

Recognizing also that new technologies, including information and communications technology, present an opportunity to accelerate development, especially in developing countries, and noting with concern that access to those technologies remains uneven and that a digital divide still prevails,

Reiterating the importance of the development of national capacities to eradicate poverty and pursue sustained economic growth and sustainable development as a central goal of the development cooperation of the United Nations system,

Recognizing the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Recognizing also the special needs of Africa,

Noting the advances that the United Nations development system is making in the area of coordination, including in the implementation of resolution 59/250,

I. Introduction

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of recipient countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations development system are founded upon and underpinned by the fundamental principles of respect for national sovereignty, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] A/62/73-E/2007/52 and A/62/253.

4. *Underscores* the fact that there is no "one size fits all" approach to development and that the provision of development assistance by the United Nations development system should respond to the diverse needs of developing countries and be in accordance with their national development plans and strategies;

5. *Recognizes* that the strength of the United Nations operational system lies in its legitimacy, at the country level, as a neutral, objective and trusted partner for both recipient countries and donor countries;

6. *Emphasizes* that recipient Governments have the primary responsibility for coordinating, on the basis of national strategies and priorities, all types of assistance, including that provided by multilateral organizations, in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development process;

7. *Stresses* that the purpose of the comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations development system is to better deliver more effective and efficient support to developing countries and to strengthen and enhance support for the efforts of developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of their respective national development strategies;

8. *Requests* the United Nations development system to continue its efforts to respond to national development plans, policies and priorities, which constitute the only viable frame of reference for programming their operational activities at the country level, and to pursue full integration of operational activities for development at the country level with national planning and programming, under the leadership of national Governments, at all stages of the process;

9. *Recognizes* that strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continuing improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency and impact, along with a significant increase in resources and an expansion of its resource base on a continuous, more predictable and assured basis;

10. *Also recognizes* that the field work performed by the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies in different areas of development has resulted in the accumulation of a unique wealth of experience and has provided them with an awareness of and the capacity to address the real development needs of developing countries;

11. *Stresses*, therefore, that improvement of coordination and coherence among the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, at the country level, must be undertaken in a manner that does not undermine their respective intergovernmentally agreed mandates and preserves the separate identity and unique characteristic of each United Nations fund, programme and specialized agency;

12. *Urges* all Member States to pursue full implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes the positive contribution that these goals can make in providing direction to the operational activities for development of the United Nations system in accordance with national development efforts and priorities;

II. Funding for operational activities of the United Nations development system

13. *Expresses concern* at the decline in contributions to the United Nations development system for operational activities in 2006 in both nominal and real terms;

14. *Stresses* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard notes with concern that the share of core contributions to United Nations funds and programmes has declined in recent years and that the imbalance between core and non-core resources has been growing, negatively impacting the ability of the United Nations development system to respond to the national priorities of recipient countries;

15. *Also stresses* that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources and that unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of operational activities for development;

16. *Urges* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their contributions to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and to contribute on a multi-year basis, in a sustained and predictable manner, without any conditionalities;

17. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to avoid using regular resources to cover costs related to the mobilization and management of extrabudgetary funds;

18. *Stresses* that the mobilization and management of extrabudgetary resources should not impact the quality of the execution of the programme of work of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system;

19. *Expresses concern* that, based on assessed contributions, the regular budgets of the specialized agencies have been locked at an historically low level because of the application of zero nominal growth policies;

20. *Urges* developed countries to rescind zero-growth policies with regard to assessed contributions to regular budgets of specialized agencies, in order to enable the United Nations development system to respond in a more comprehensive and effective manner to the demands of the United Nations development agenda;

21. *Notes with great concern* the decline in official development assistance in 2006 and the projection of its continued decline, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts to reach the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national income to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001;[4]

22. *Recognizes* the urgent and specific needs of low-income countries, in particular the least developed countries, and stresses the need to continue to assist

[4] See A/CONF.191/13, chaps. I and II.

those countries through the existing institutions and funding mechanisms of the United Nations development system;

23. *Also recognizes* that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, and stresses that special attention should be given to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies for middle-income developing countries in the operational activities for development of the United Nations development system;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Continue to broaden and improve coverage, timelines, quality and comparability of system-wide financial data for the financial reporting of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) Build a comprehensive and sustainable financial data and reporting system for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in full consultation with Member States, measures to ensure:

(a) That there is an expanding and adequate base of development assistance from the United Nations development system;

(b) The continuation of the upward trend in nominal contributions to operational activities for development and that obstacles to the achievement of that goal are identified and appropriate recommendations made in this regard;

(c) That the imbalance between core and non-core contributions is addressed on a continuous basis and that obstacles to the achievement of that goal are identified and appropriate recommendations made in this regard;

26. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, in pursuance to paragraph 25 above, to the sixty-third session of the General Assembly;

III. Contribution of United Nations operational activities to national capacity development and development effectiveness

A. Capacity-building and development

27. *Stresses* that capacity development and national ownership of national development strategies are essential for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and calls upon United Nations organizations to provide further support to the efforts of developing countries to establish and/or maintain effective national institutions and to support the implementation and, as necessary, the devising of national strategies for capacity-building;

28. *Requests* the United Nations development system, in consultation with Member States, to create and report on a specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound results framework to measure capacity-building initiatives and activities of the United Nations development system in developing countries;

29. *Also requests* the United Nations development system to support the development of specific frameworks aimed at enabling developing countries, upon

their request, to design, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacities to achieve national development goals and strategies;

30. *Calls for* the United Nations development system to ensure the sustainability of capacity development activities supported by the United Nations development system, including by further mainstreaming national execution and using national systems and national expertise and resources as the preferred implementation modality for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

31. *Stresses* that developing countries, in order to meet the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[1] should have access to new and emerging technologies, including information and communications technology, which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation of these technologies to local conditions, and in this regard urges Member States and the United Nations system to ensure the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies to developing countries;

32. *Requests* the United Nations development system to strengthen its role in facilitating access of developing countries to new and emerging technologies, including information and communications technology, and their participation in the development and/or adaptation of such technologies;

B. South-South cooperation and development of national capacities

33. *Reaffirms* the increased importance of South-South cooperation, and in this regard encourages the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system involved to mainstream support to South-South and triangular cooperation in their regular activities and to help recipient countries, at their request and with their ownership and leadership, to develop capacities in order to maximize the benefits and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation in order to achieve their national goals, with special emphasis on internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

34. *Calls upon* donors and Member States in a position to do so to strengthen their support for South-South cooperation, including triangular cooperation, especially by mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis;

35. *Urges* all Member States and the United Nations development system to actively participate in the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation;

36. *Invites* the United Nations development system to intensify its information-sharing and reporting on support provided by all funds, programmes and specialized agencies to South-South, including, triangular cooperation;

37. *Stresses* that further efforts are required to better understand the approaches and the potential of South-South cooperation to enhance development effectiveness, including through national capacity development, and in this context calls upon all the organizations of the United Nations development system to further enhance their support for national capacity development in the context of South-South cooperation;

38. *Also stresses* the importance of strengthening the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme, and calls on the United Nations development system to provide the Special Unit with necessary support to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

39. *Requests* the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to continue facilitating the wide diffusion of and access to information relating to experiences, best practices and potential partners in South-South cooperation on the Web of Information for Development, its electronic databank;

40. *Invites* Member States and the United Nations development system to celebrate the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation in an appropriate manner;

C. Gender

41. *Reiterates its call upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, within their organizational mandates, to mainstream a gender perspective and to pursue gender equality and empowerment of women in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and to articulate specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with the national development strategies;

42. *Requests* the United Nations development system to further enhance the effectiveness of gender specialist resources, gender focal points and gender theme groups, inter alia, by establishing clear mandates, ensuring adequate training, access to information and to adequate and stable resources and by increasing the support and participation of senior staff;

43. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the central, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including resident coordinator appointments and other high-level posts, with due regard to representation of women from developing countries and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation;

D. Transition from relief to development

44. *Takes note* of the ongoing work within the United Nations on the complex issue of transition from relief to development;

45. *Recognizes* that the United Nations development system can play an effective role in situations of transition from relief to development, and requests the United Nations development system to undertake such activities upon the request of the affected State, with strong national ownership and leadership;

46. *Requests* the United Nations development system, in responding to countries affected by natural disasters or conflict situations, to be mindful of the need to apply different approaches in order to effectively respond and provide assistance in these different situations, upon the request of the affected State and in accordance with national strategies and policies;

47. *Stresses* the need for transitional activities to be undertaken under national ownership, through the development of national capacities at all levels, to manage the transition process;

48. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support, at the request of national Governments of countries in transition from relief to development, national capacity-building efforts and to submit a report on their initiatives and activities in annual reporting to their respective governing bodies;

49. *Requests* the United Nations organizations to take measures that further strengthen the coherence, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of operational activities of the United Nations development system in countries in transition from relief to development;

50. *Recognizes* that the exchange of expertise and experiences among countries of the South enables countries in situations of transition from relief to development to benefit from the experiences of other developing countries, and encourages the further development of South-South cooperation modalities, including triangular cooperation modalities, in this regard;

51. *Invites* the United Nations development system, taking into account, in its assistance to countries emerging from conflict that are on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission, the advisory role that the Commission can play in relation to peacebuilding and recovery strategies, with a view to supporting their long-term economic and social recovery and development with full respect for national ownership and leadership in identifying priorities and development strategies;

52. *Urges* the donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to consider more coordinated and flexible approaches to funding operational activities for development in situations of transition from relief to development, making use of multiple resource mobilization instruments, and stresses that contributions to humanitarian assistance should not be provided at the expense of development assistance and that sufficient resources for humanitarian assistance should be made available by the international community;

53. *Urges* United Nations agencies and the donor community, in coordination with the national authorities, to begin planning the transition to development and taking measures supportive of that transition, such as institutional and capacity-building measures, from the beginning of the relief phase;

54. *Recognizes* the inadequacy and lack of predictability of funding of operational activities in countries in transition from relief to development, and urges developed countries to provide timely, long-term, predictable and sustained financial contributions for the operational activities of the United Nations system in countries in transition from relief to development;

IV. Improved functioning of the United Nations development system

A. Overall coherence, relevance and effectiveness of the United Nations development system

55. *Underscores* that the ownership, leadership and full participation of national authorities in the preparation and development of all planning and programming documents of the United Nations development system and the United

Nations Development Assistance Framework are key to guaranteeing that they respond to the national development plans and strategies aimed at the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, of the countries concerned;

56. *Also underscores* the importance of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes to ensure that they are consistent with the triennial comprehensive policy review, which establishes the intergovernmentally agreed parameters of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

57. *Emphasizes* that the planning and programming frameworks of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, need to be fully aligned with national development planning cycles, whenever possible, and that they should make use of and strengthen national capacities and mechanisms, including national assessment mechanisms that can replace the common country assessments, and contribute to the achievement of national development goals, with particular emphasis on the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, upon the request of recipient countries and under their ownership and leadership;

58. *Invites* the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions to intensify cooperation, collaboration and coordination, in full accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations and the priorities of recipient Governments;

59. *Reaffirms* that the resident coordinator system, working within the framework of national ownership and government leadership of national development processes, should play a role in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations development system at the country level, and underscores that in its functioning the system should work to achieve improvements in the efficiency of the United Nations country teams through alignment of their programmes and activities with the national development strategies and plans of developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

60. *Underscores* the fact that the resident coordinator system is owned by the United Nations development system as a whole and that its functioning should be participatory, collegial and accountable;

61. *Encourages* efforts by the United Nations development system to improve the selection and training process of resident coordinators;

62. *Notes* that coordination activities, while beneficial, represent transaction costs that are borne by both recipient countries and the organizations of the United Nations system, and emphasizes the need for their continuous evaluation and for an analysis and assessment of costs compared with the total programme expenditures for operational activities for development in order to ensure maximum efficiency and feasibility;

63. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in the exercise of responsibilities for the management of the resident

coordinator system, which continues to be firmly anchored in the Development Programme, to ensure:

(a) Establishment of appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the cost of the resident coordinator system does not reduce resources that are destined for development programmes in recipient countries;

(b) Adequate levels of support needed for the effective functioning of the resident coordinator system;

(c) Monitoring and evaluation of the cost of the resident coordinator system as compared to total programme expenditures for operational activities for development and to other coordination mechanisms, as well as reporting in this regard on an annual basis;

64. *Encourages* the use of advanced information and communications technology that will facilitate the contribution of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and other planning frameworks and mechanisms, as well as overall information-sharing, resulting in more effective delivery of development cooperation of the United Nations system;

B. Regional dimensions

65. *Recognizes* that interregional, regional and subregional cooperation can also contribute to addressing the several development challenges related to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

66. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to strengthen collaboration with regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and regional banks, as appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates, to address challenges related to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

67. *Requests* the United Nations regional commissions to further develop their analytical capacities to support country-level development initiatives at the request of the recipient countries and to promote measures for more intensive inter-agency collaboration at the regional and subregional levels;

68. *Requests* the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system at the regional level and the regional commissions to further strengthen cooperation and coordination among each other at the regional level and with their respective headquarters, in close consultation with Governments of the countries concerned, and, where appropriate, to include the funds, programmes and specialized agencies that are represented at the regional level;

C. Transaction costs and efficiency

69. *Notes with concern* that the growth of non-core/supplementary/extrabudgetary funding and of the number of associated projects increases transaction costs for all organizations and is a definite factor that might hinder the effort to maximize efficiency, and underscores the importance of increasing core resources for improving the efficiency of the United Nations development system;

70. *Encourages* United Nations funds and programmes to harmonize and simplify their rules and procedures, bearing in mind the special circumstances of recipient countries in order to enhance the accountability and transparency of the United Nations funds and programmes for operational activities for development;

71. *Requests* the United Nations development system to further standardize and harmonize the concepts and practices related to transaction cost and cost recovery, while maintaining the principle of full cost recovery in the administration of non-core/supplementary/extrabudgetary contributions;

72. *Emphasizes* the need to lower transaction costs related to operational activities for development, in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of activities of the United Nations development system, and calls for savings on transaction costs to be channelled into programme funding for operational activities for development in developing countries;

73. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to make increased use of national systems for support services, including for procurement, security, information technology, telecommunications, travel and banking, as well as for planning, reporting and evaluation, with the aim of strengthening national capacities and reducing transaction costs;

74. *Requests* the Executive Boards of the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to review the issue of cost recovery to ensure that core resources do not subsidize the projects undertaken through non-core/supplementary/extrabudgetary funding;

75. *Requests* that the trust funds and other funding mechanisms established by developing countries to promote South-South cooperation be exempted from cost recovery, with a view to ensuring their sustainability;

D. Country-level capacity of the United Nations development system

76. *Reiterates* the need for the range and level of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level to be commensurate with that needed to deliver on the priorities specified in each country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework or country programme documents, in line with the national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, and to correspond to the technical backstopping and capacity-building needs and requirements of developing countries;

77. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to take all necessary measures in their human resources policies to ensure that United Nations staff involved in operational activities at the country level have the skills and expertise required for effective policy advisory and other capacity development work, in line with national development priorities and plans, including the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals;

78. *Also encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to continue and intensify efforts related to inter-agency staff mobility, re-profiling and redeployment of staff, as well as training and skills-upgrading, notably at the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy;

79. *Underscores* the importance of the use of national professional staff and national consultants;

80. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to further promote, develop and support knowledge management systems, so that recipient countries can avail themselves of knowledge and expertise that is not readily accessible at the country level, including resources readily available at the regional level and from non-resident agencies;

E. Evaluation of operational activities for development

81. *Emphasizes* that developing countries should have greater ownership and leadership in the evaluation of all forms of assistance, including that provided by the United Nations development system, and requests the United Nations development system to pursue and intensify its efforts to strengthen evaluation capacities in recipient countries;

82. *Reaffirms* that the effectiveness of operational activities should be assessed by their impact on the poverty eradication efforts, economic growth and sustainable development of recipient countries;

83. *Encourages* Governments of developing countries, in accordance with their national policy objectives, in close cooperation with the United Nations development system, to initiate and conduct joint and country-led evaluations that comprehensively assess the impact and effectiveness of the contribution of the United Nations development system to national and, as appropriate, regional development plans and strategies, including efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

84. *Requests* the United Nations development system to further develop guidance and oversight mechanisms for the funding, planning and implementation of monitoring and evaluation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, with a view to assessing their contribution to national development and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

85. *Encourages* all United Nations organizations involved in operational activities for development that have not already done so to adopt monitoring and evaluation policies that are in line with system-wide norms and standards and to make the necessary financial and institutional arrangements for the creation and/or strengthening of an independent, credible and useful evaluation function within each organization;

V. Follow-up

86. *Reaffirms* that the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system should take appropriate actions for the full implementation of the present resolution, in line with paragraphs 91 and 92 of resolution 56/201;

87. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2008, on an

appropriate management process, containing clear guidelines, targets, benchmarks and time frames for the full implementation of the present resolution;

88. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of information provided by funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive sessions of 2009 and 2010, detailed reports on results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to the present resolution on the triennial comprehensive policy review in order to evaluate the implementation of the resolution, with a view to ensuring its full implementation;

89. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the triennial comprehensive policy review, inter alia, by making use of relevant documentation, and to make appropriate recommendations.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.5

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54
Sustainable development

Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

Note by the Secretariat

By its resolution 2007/40 of 17 October 2007, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/49 of 28 July 2006, in which the Council requested the United Nations Forum on Forests to conclude and adopt at its seventh session a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests,.

1. *Decides* to adopt the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* members of the governing bodies of the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to support the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, consistent with the mandates of those organizations, and, to that end, invites the United Nations Forum on Forests to provide guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

3. *Also invites* donor Governments and other countries in a position to do so, financial institutions and other organizations to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund of the United Nations Forum on Forests for it to address, within the context of its multi-year programme of work, the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and to provide support for participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attend meetings of the Forum;

07-55767 (E) 241007

4. *Decides* that the Forum will review the effectiveness of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests as part of the overall review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests decided upon by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/49 of 28 July 2006.

Annex
Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests

Member States,

Recognizing that forests and trees outside forests provide multiple economic, social and environmental benefits and emphasizing that sustainable forest management contributes significantly to sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Recalling the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;[a] chapter 11 of Agenda 21;[b] the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests; resolutions and decisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests; the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[c] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[d] and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[e] and existing international legally binding instruments relevant to forests,

Welcoming the accomplishments of the international arrangement on forests since its inception by Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 of 18 October 2000, and recalling the decision of the Council, in resolution 2006/49 of 28 July 2006, to strengthen the international arrangement on forests,

Reaffirming their commitment to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[f] including that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and

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[a] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex III.

[b] Ibid., annex II.

[c] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex 1 and resolution 2, annex.

[d] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[e] Resolution 60/1.

[f] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

developmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to the common but differentiated responsibilities of countries, as set out in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,

Recognizing that sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations,

Expressing their concern about continued deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the slow rate of afforestation and forest cover recovery and reforestation, and the resulting adverse impact on economies, the environment, including biological diversity, and the livelihoods of at least a billion people and their cultural heritage, and emphasizing the need for more effective implementation of sustainable forest management at all levels to address these critical challenges,

Recognizing the impact of climate change on forests and sustainable forest management, as well as the contribution of forests to addressing climate change,

Reaffirming the special needs and requirements of countries with fragile forest ecosystems, including those of low forest cover countries,

Stressing the need to strengthen political commitment and collective efforts at all levels, to include forests in national and international development agendas, to enhance national policy coordination and international cooperation and to promote intersectoral coordination at all levels for the effective implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests,

Emphasizing that effective implementation of sustainable forest management is critically dependent upon adequate resources, including financing, capacity-development and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and recognizing in particular the need to mobilize increased financial resources, including from innovative sources, for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition,

Also emphasizing that implementation of sustainable forest management is also critically dependent upon good governance at all levels,

Noting that the provisions of this instrument do not prejudice the rights and obligations of Member States under international law,

Have committed themselves as follows:

I. Purpose

1. The purpose of this instrument is:

(a) To strengthen political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the shared global objectives on forests;

(b) To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability;

(c) To provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

II. Principles

2. Member States should respect the following principles, which build upon the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[f] and the Rio Forest Principles:[a]

(a) The instrument is voluntary and non-legally binding;

(b) Each State is responsible for the sustainable management of its forests and for the enforcement of its forest-related laws;

(c) Major groups as identified in Agenda 21,[g] local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders contribute to achieving sustainable forest management and should be involved in a transparent and participatory way in forest decision-making processes that affect them, as well as in implementing sustainable forest management, in accordance with national legislation;

(d) Achieving sustainable forest management, in particular in developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition, depends on significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources;

(e) Achieving sustainable forest management also depends on good governance at all levels;

(f) International cooperation, including financial support, technology transfer, capacity-building and education, plays a crucial catalytic role in supporting the efforts of all countries, particularly developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to achieve sustainable forest management.

III. Scope

3. The instrument applies to all types of forests.

4. Sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.

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[g] The major groups identified in Agenda 21 are women, children and youth, indigenous people and their communities, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, scientific and technological communities, and farmers.

IV. Global objectives on forests

5. Member States reaffirm the following shared global objectives on forests and their commitment to work globally, regionally and nationally to achieve progress towards their achievement by 2015:

Global objective 1

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;

Global objective 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

Global objective 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

Global objective 4

Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

V. National policies and measures

6. To achieve the purpose of the instrument, and taking into account national policies, priorities, conditions and available resources, Member States should:

(a) Develop, implement, publish and, as necessary, update national forest programmes or other strategies for sustainable forest management which identify actions needed and contain measures, policies or specific goals, taking into account the relevant proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and resolutions of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management,[h] which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific

[h] The elements are (i) extent of forest resources; (ii) forest biological diversity; (iii) forest health and vitality; (iv) productive functions of forest resources; (v) protective functions of forest resources; (vi) socio-economic functions of forests; and (vii) legal, policy and institutional framework.

environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

(c) Promote the use of management tools to assess the impact on the environment of projects that may significantly affect forests, and promote good environmental practices for such projects;

(d) Develop and implement policies that encourage the sustainable management of forests to provide a wide range of goods and services, and that also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;

(e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, with a view inter alia to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;

(f) Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their utilization, in accordance with national legislation and relevant international agreements;

(g) Further develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management that are consistent with national priorities and conditions;

(h) Create enabling environments to encourage private-sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;

(i) Develop financing strategies that outline the short-, medium- and long-term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management, taking into account domestic, private-sector and foreign funding sources;

(j) Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

(k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes and promoting sustainable forest management, including by addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and by promoting forest conservation;

(l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) above, into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;

(m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance the implementation of sustainable forest management;

(n) Review and, as needed, improve forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, and promote good governance at all levels in order to support sustainable forest management, to create an enabling environment for forest investment and to combat and eradicate illegal practices, in accordance with national legislation, in the forest and other related sectors;

(o) Analyse the causes of and address threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, disease and invasive alien species;

(p) Create, develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas, taking into account the importance of conserving representative forests, by means of a range of conservation mechanisms, applied within and outside protected forest areas;

(q) Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected forest areas with a view to identifying improvements needed;

(r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

(s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;

(t) Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education;

(u) Promote and encourage access to formal and informal education, extension and training programmes on the implementation of sustainable forest management;

(v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;

(w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;

(x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested in accordance with domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;

(y) Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners, forest-dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods

and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management.

VI. International cooperation and means of implementation

7. To achieve the purpose of the instrument, Member States should:

(a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation of sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(b) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

(c) Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans, including poverty reduction strategies, in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;

(d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;

(e) Support the efforts of countries, particularly developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to develop and implement economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests;

(f) Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

(g) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation with a view to promoting international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation;

(h) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;

(i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to combat effectively illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;

(j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices in accordance with domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;

(k) Enhance and facilitate access to and transfer of appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know-how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value-added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries, for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;

(l) Strengthen mechanisms that enhance sharing among countries and the use of best practices in sustainable forest management, including through freeware-based information and communications technology;

(m) Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;

(n) Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;

(o) Enhance the research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, particularly the capacity of research organizations to generate and have access to forest-related data and information, and promote and support integrated and interdisciplinary research on forest-related issues, and disseminate research results;

(p) Strengthen forestry research and development in all regions, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence, as well as through global, regional and subregional networks;

(q) Strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels to promote sustainable forest management;

(r) As members of the governing bodies of the organizations that form the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, help ensure that the forest-related priorities and programmes of members of the Partnership are integrated and mutually supportive, consistent with their mandates, taking into account relevant policy recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(s) Support the efforts of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to develop and implement joint initiatives.

VII. Monitoring, assessment and reporting

8. Member States should monitor and assess progress towards achieving the purpose of this instrument.

9. Member States should submit, on a voluntary basis, taking into account the availability of resources and the requirements and conditions for the preparation of reports for other bodies or instruments, national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the Forum.

VIII. Working modalities

10. The Forum should address, within the context of its multi-year programme of work, the implementation of this instrument."

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Agenda item 59
Operational activities for development

Proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

Note by the Secretariat

Economic and Social Council decision 2007/220, as contained in document E/2007/INF/2/Add.1

At its 30th meeting, on 12 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme[1] and recommended them for approval by the General Assembly, as follows:

1. Following the decision taken at its annual session in 2006 to adopt the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, the Executive Board of the World Food Programme endorsed the amendments to article VI, paragraph 2 (b) (viii), and article XIV, paragraph 6 (b), of the General Regulations. In accordance with the provisions contained in article XV of the General Regulations, the Executive Board hereby submits its recommendation, through the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for approval by the United Nations General Assembly.

I. Proposed amendments to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

(a) Article VI, paragraph 2 (b) (viii):

Current text:

"consider the biennial report on inspections and investigations, and take such action thereon as it considers appropriate."

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 16* (E/2007/36), chap. I.

07-55872 (E) 241007

Amended text:

"consider the annual report of the Inspector General and take such action thereon as it considers appropriate."

(b) Article XIV, paragraph 6 (b):

Current text:

"biennial financial statements of the World Food Programme, together with the report of the External Auditor;"

Amended text:

"annual financial statements of the World Food Programme, together with the report of the External Auditor;"

Subject to the approval of the above amendments, the revised World Food Programme General Regulations shall enter into force on 1 January 2008.

II. Amendments to the General Rules of the World Food Programme

Also subject to the approval of the above amendments, the Executive Board approved revisions of General Rules VI.1 and X.8 hereby presented for information to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

General Rule VI.1: Strategic plan

Current text:

"The Executive Director shall submit to the annual session of the Board, in the second year of each financial period, a strategic plan that will cover a four-year period, be prepared every two years on a rolling basis and will highlight the main features of the proposed programme of work for the ensuing financial period."

Amended text:

"The Executive Director shall submit to the annual session of the Board, in the second year of each biennium, a strategic plan that will cover two successive Biennia. The strategic plan shall be prepared every two years on a rolling basis and will highlight the main features of the proposed programme of work for the first biennium."

General Rule X.8: Availability of resources

Current text:

"The Executive Director shall ensure that development projects submitted to the Board for approval, and development projects and country programme activities approved under the Executive Director's delegated authority, can be implemented within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current financial period, as well as resources which can reasonably be expected to be contributed during the two subsequent financial periods, including resources which could be made available by the recipient government itself or by bilateral donors."

Amended text:

"The Executive Director shall ensure that development projects submitted to the Board for approval, and development projects and country programme activities approved under the Executive Director's delegated authority, can be implemented within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current biennium, as well as resources which can reasonably be expected to be contributed during the two subsequent bienniums, including resources which could be made available by the recipient government itself or by bilateral donors."

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.7

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 41
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Palestine:* draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/184 of 20 December 2006, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/26 of 26 July 2007,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/251 of 22 December 2004 and 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

07-56258 (E) 251007

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees,

Expressing its concern at the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the further detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire socio-economic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the natural resources and economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[4] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Noting the Israeli withdrawal from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank and the importance of the dismantlement of settlements therein,

Stressing the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

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[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[4] See S/2003/529, annex.

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[5]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[3] and in resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[5] A/61/67-E/2006/13.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1] which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993, 50/96 of 20 December 1995, 52/181 of 18 December 1997, 54/200 of 22 December 1999, 56/179 of 21 December 2001, 58/198 of 23 December 2003 and 60/185 of 22 December 2005,

Gravely concerned that the use of unilateral coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries in particular and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution No. 2625 (XXV), annex.

Recognizing that such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the basic principles of the multilateral trading system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to condemn and reject the imposition of the use of such measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[2] A/62/210.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.9

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity", as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005 and 61/187 of 20 December 2006,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3]

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and its resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

07-56694 (E) 301007

Emphasizing that the international financial system should further sustain economic growth and support sustainable development and the eradication of hunger and poverty, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including the mobilization of domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance, external debt relief and an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system,

Stressing the importance of commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

Stressing also that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, in this regard reiterating the importance of promoting global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive and effective solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Stressing further the urgent need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stressing the importance of making tangible progress and advancing the reform of the international financial architecture, and stressing also that the voting power and voice of all developing countries should be expeditiously increased,

Concerned that effective representation and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting processes, including those of the Bretton Woods institutions and other international economic and financial institutions, have not been adequately addressed,

Recognizing the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the need for additional stable and predictable financing to assist developing countries undertake their investment plans and strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development in all its aspects,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

[5] A/62/119.

2. *Notes* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the ability of developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative and coordinated efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;

3. *Emphasizes* that economic growth should be further strengthened and sustained, noting that global economic growth depends on national economic growth and that implementation of sound macroeconomic policies at all levels could significantly contribute to a revitalization of economic growth;

4. *Also emphasizes* the urgent need to undertake comprehensive reforms aimed at solving the problem of underrepresentation of all developing countries in international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in order to ensure that these institutions respond effectively to the development priorities of developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* its invitation to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks and other relevant institutions to further integrate development dimensions into their strategies and policies, consistent with their respective mandates;

6. *Notes with great concern* that developing countries as a whole continue to experience a net outflow of financial resources, in spite of an increasing level of private financial flows to some developing countries, and reiterates the request to the Secretary-General, in continuing collaboration with international financial institutions and other relevant bodies, to analyse the range of reasons and consequences for this in his report under this item;

7. *Expresses concern* at the recent financial turmoil in developed economies and its potential financial effects on developing countries;

8. *Underlines* the importance of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth, and welcomes the efforts undertaken to this end by the International Monetary Fund and the Financial Stability Forum, as well as the consideration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee of ways to sharpen tools designed to promote international financial stability and enhance crisis prevention, inter alia, through an even-handed implementation of surveillance, including at the regional level, and a sharpening of surveillance of capital markets and systemically and regionally important countries, with a view, inter alia, to the early identification of problems and risks, integrating debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows;

9. *Also underlines* the importance of efforts at the national level to increase resilience to financial risk, stresses in this regard the importance of better assessment of a country's debt burden and its ability to service that debt in both crisis prevention and resolution, and takes notes of the ongoing work of the International Monetary Fund on assessing debt sustainability;

10. *Invites* developed countries, in particular major industrialized economies, to take into account the effect of their macroeconomic policies and regulatory

frameworks on international growth and development as well as on international financial stability;

11. *Recognizes* the need for multilateral surveillance to remain at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and that surveillance should focus not only on crisis-prone countries but also on the stability of the system as a whole;

12. *Reiterates* that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

13. *Notes* the impact of financial crises or risk contagion in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, regardless of their size, and in this regard welcomes the efforts of the international financial institutions, in their support to countries, to continuously adapt their array of financial facilities and resources, drawing on a full range of policies, taking into account the effects of economic cycles, as and where appropriate, having due regard to sound fiscal management and the specific circumstances of each case, so as to prevent and respond to such crises in a timely and appropriate way;

14. *Underscores* the importance of competitive and inclusive private and public financial markets in mobilizing and allocating savings towards productive investment and thus making a vital contribution to national development efforts and to an international financial architecture that is supportive of development;

15. *Encourages* regional cooperation and initiatives to intermediate between savings and demand for long-term investment in developing countries, including the development of regional bond markets;

16. *Welcomes* the launching of initiatives to support and accelerate the social and economic development of developing countries;

17. Invites the international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on this issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

18. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions in promoting business activities and financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors, and also stresses that international cooperation initiatives in those areas should encourage flows of capital to developing countries;

19. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, underscores the need to ensure their implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion, and notes that more than one hundred countries have participated in or

agreed to participate in the joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund financial sector assessment programme;[6]

20. *Notes* the proposal to use special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, and considers that any assessment of special drawing rights allocations must respect the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund and the established rules of procedure of the Fund, which requires taking into account the global need for liquidity at the international level;

21. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and are an essential source of knowledge and expertise for their developing-country members;

22. *Calls for* the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies, to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to minimize the negative impacts of the adjustment programmes on the vulnerable segments of society, while taking into account the importance of gender-sensitive employment and hunger and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

23. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

24. *Reiterates* the importance of the United Nations playing a central role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and in undertaking a regular periodic review and assessment of international economic and development policies, including those of the Bretton Woods institutions, and their impact on development, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake an analysis of the resources to exercise this mandate, as outlined in the decisions taken by the General Assembly in its resolutions 60/265 and 61/16;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

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[6] See A/59/218 and Corr.1, para. 15.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.10

General Assembly

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Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 52 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Pakistan:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005 and 61/186 of 20 December 2006 on international trade and development, and recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] the World Summit on Sustainable Development[3] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

07-57155 (E) 311007

bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Stressing the importance of open, transparent, inclusive, democratic and more orderly processes and procedures for the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system, including in the decision-making process, so as to enable developing countries to have their vital interests duly reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of developing and least developed countries at the heart of the Doha Work Programme,[5]

Noting that agriculture lags behind the manufacturing sector in the process of establishment of multilateral disciplines and in the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers and that, since most of the world's poor make their living out of agriculture, the livelihood and standards of living of many of them are seriously jeopardized by the serious distortions in production and trade in agricultural products caused by the high levels of export subsidies, trade-distorting domestic support and protectionism by many developed countries,

Taking note of the report of the Trade and Development Board[6] as well as the report of the Secretary-General,[7]

1. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of substantial progress on the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization and considers it a serious setback for the Doha Round, and calls upon the developed countries to demonstrate the flexibility and political will necessary for breaking the current impasse in the negotiations, and also calls upon all members of the World Trade Organization to adhere to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[5] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization[8] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[9] which places development at the heart of the multilateral trading system;

2. *Stresses* that in order for the Doha Round to be concluded satisfactorily, the negotiations should result in the establishment of rules and disciplines in the area of agriculture, adhering to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

3. *Also stresses* the need for negotiations of the World Trade Organization in non-agricultural market access to live up to the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

4. *Further stresses* the need for negotiations of the World Trade Organization to make substantial progress in all areas under the single undertaking

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[5] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[6] A/61/15 (Parts I-IV) and corrigenda. For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/62/15).

[7] A/62/266.

[8] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[9] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

such as services, rules and trade facilitation so as to ensure that the development concerns of developing countries are fully reflected in any outcome consistent with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

5. *Underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

6. *Expresses its deep concern* at the imposition of laws and other forms of coercive economic measures including unilateral sanctions against developing countries, which undermine international law and the rules of the World Trade Organization, and also severely threaten the freedom of trade and investment;

7. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization[9] and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[10] in this regard calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to provide immediate predictable, duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis to all products originating from all least developed countries by 2008, also calls upon developing countries that are in a position to do so to extend duty-free and quota-free market access to exports of these countries, and in this context reaffirms also the need to consider additional measures for progressive improvement in market access for least developed countries and reaffirms further the need for members of the World Trade Organization to take additional measures to provide effective market access both at the border and otherwise, including simplified and transparent rules of origin so as to facilitate exports from least developed countries;

8. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and paragraph 21 of the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

9. *Recognizes* the special problems and needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, calls, in this regard, for the full and

[10] See A/CONF.191/13.

effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[11] and stresses the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus,[12] in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach;

10. *Also recognizes* the need to ensure that the comparative advantage of developing countries is not undermined by any form of protectionism, including the arbitrary and abusive use of non-tariff measures, non-trade barriers and other standards to unfairly restrict the access of products of developing countries particularly to developed countries' markets, reaffirms, in this regard, that developing countries should play an increasing role in the formulation of, inter alia, safety, environment and health standards, and recognizes the need to facilitate the increased and meaningful participation of the developing countries in the work of relevant international standard-setting organizations;

11. *Further recognizes* that South-South trade should be enhanced and further market access should continue to stimulate South-South trade;

12. *Recognizes* the role that a successful conclusion of the ongoing third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries can play in South-South trade;

13. *Calls for* accelerating the work on the development-related mandate concerning the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights[13] in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, especially on issues of making intellectual property rules fully support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity;[14] and the issues related to the Agreement and public health afflicting many developing countries, including the least developed countries, especially those issues arising from the HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present in his report on the implementation of the present resolution the options available with respect to enhancing the role of the United Nations in accelerating the work on the development agenda of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights;

15. *Calls for* facilitating the accession of all developing countries that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries emerging from conflict that are least developed countries, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000 and subsequent developments, and also calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession by the least developed countries;

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[11] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[12] TD/412, part II.

[13] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

16. *Emphasizes* the need for further work to foster greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the international financial system, and invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in fulfilment of its mandate, to undertake the relevant policy analysis in those areas and to operationalize such work, including through its technical assistance activities;

17. *Invites* donors and beneficiary countries to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade established by the Director-General of the World Trade Organization on the Aid for Trade initiative, which aims to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, including infrastructure and institutions development, and the need to increase their exports, and stresses in this regard the urgent need for its effective operationalization with sufficient additional, non-conditional and predictable funding;

18. *Welcomes* the effort being made for operationalization of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries with increased additional, non-conditional and predictable financial resources to enhance the export and supply capacities of the least developed countries, and urges the development partners to increase their contributions to the Integrated Framework Trust Fund on a multi-year basis;

19. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference, to enable it to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and technical assistance, especially through increased core resources of the Conference;

20. *Welcomes* the convening of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008, and looks forward to the discussion aimed at addressing the opportunities and challenges of globalization for development, especially for developing countries;

21. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and, in particular, to analyse issues of concern to developing countries, supporting them in building capacities to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements, including under the Doha Work Programme;[5]

22. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role that competition law and policy can play for sound economic development and the validity of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,[15] as well as the important and useful role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development plays in this field, and decides to convene in 2010, under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a sixth United Nations conference to review all aspects of the Set;

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[15] A/C.2/35/6, annex.

23. *Urges* donors to provide the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the increased resources necessary to deliver effective and demand-driven assistance to developing countries, as well as to enhance their contributions to the trust funds of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Trade Organization for circulation as an official document of the World Trade Organization.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.11

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 October 2007

Original: English

Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 56 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay: draft resolution

International Year of Astronomy, 2009

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Aware that astronomy is one of the oldest basic sciences and that it has contributed and still contributes fundamentally to the evolution of other sciences and applications in a wide range of fields,

Recognizing that astronomical observations have profound implications for the development of science, philosophy, religion, culture and the general conception of the universe,

Noting that, although there is a general interest in astronomy, it is often difficult for the general public to gain access to information and knowledge on the subject,

Conscious that each society has developed legends, myths and traditions concerning the sky, the planets and the stars which form part of its cultural heritage,

Welcoming resolution 33 C/25 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 19 October 2005,[1] to express its support for the declaration of 2009 as the International Year of Astronomy, with a view to highlighting the importance of astronomical sciences and their contribution to knowledge and development,

[1] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, 33rd session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005* (Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), vol. 1, *Resolutions*, chap. V.

07-57136 (E) 311007

Noting that the International Astronomical Union has been supporting the initiative since 2003 and that it will act to grant the project the widest impact,

Convinced that the Year could play a crucial role, inter alia, in raising public awareness of the importance of astronomy and basic sciences for sustainable development, promoting access to the universal knowledge of fundamental science through the excitement generated by the subject of astronomy, supporting formal and informal science education in schools as well as through science centres and museums and other relevant means, stimulating a long-term increase in student enrolment in the fields of science and technology, and supporting scientific literacy,

1. *Decides* to declare 2009 the International Year of Astronomy;

2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and focal point for the Year, and invites it to organize, in this capacity, activities to be realized during the Year, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the International Astronomical Union, the European Southern Observatory and astronomical societies and groups throughout the world, and, in this regard, notes that the activities of the Year will be funded from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of astronomical sciences and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and experiences of astronomical observation.

United Nations A/C.2/62/L.12

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
31 October 2007

Original: English

Sixty-second session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000, its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003, 59/234 of 22 December 2004, 60/197 of 22 December 2005 and 61/201 of 20 December 2006 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[3]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] Ibid., para. 23.

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Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[8] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[9] the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,[6] the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,[7] the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004,[8] the outcome of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 10 December 2005,[9] and the outcome of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Nairobi from 6 to 17 November 2006,[10]

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[11] the Mauritius Declaration[12] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[13]

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[14]

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that one hundred and ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[15] has attracted one hundred and seventy-five ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

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[8] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[9] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

[7] FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

[8] FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2.

[9] FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1.

[10] FCCC/CP/2006/5 and Add.1.

[11] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

[12] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[13] Ibid., annex II.

[14] See resolution 60/1.

[15] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

Noting further the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries, and noting the significance of the release of the fourth assessment report,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the high-level thematic debate by the President of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, from 31 July to 2 August 2007, as well as the initiative of the Secretary-General to convene the high-level event on climate change on 24 September 2007,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1]

1. *Stresses* that the seriousness of climate change calls for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the Framework Convention;

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly *urges* the States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and the first and second sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;[2][3]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the third session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Bali from 3 to 14 December 2007, and looks forward to a successful outcome;

5. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly to developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in Africa and disaster-prone developing countries, demands urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and in this regard, urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention framework, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

6. *Also recognizes* the need to ensure financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building, access to and transfer of technologies, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

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[1] A/62/276, annex I.

7. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances and ensures the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the universal elimination of poverty should promote the integration of all three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

8. *Calls upon* the donor community to fulfil the commitments made during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and urges the developed countries to allocate additional financial resources to the Global Environment Facility at its fifth replenishment;

9. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[17] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[18] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009;

11. *Endorses* the continuation of the institutional linkage between the secretariat of the Framework Convention and the United Nations until such time as a review is deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties or the General Assembly;

12. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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[17] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[18] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.